Contains the important telegraph news of the world.

COSHOCTON DAILY AGE.

THE WEATHER
Rain or snow tonight and Wednesday.

VOL. 4. NO. 162 COSHOCTON, OHIO, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1902. TWO CENTS

Ransom Dry Goods Company

DAILY BULLETIN.

Holiday Umbrellas

have just received our line of Friday Umbrellas and they are the prettiest line we have ever shown. We have a very special fine line of ones, that we are making special prices on. You will see at a glance that they are marked at special prices, from what you have been looking at before. We bought in large quantities consequently we have the right prices and styles that will suit you. We would advise an early purchase for a Christmas present and we will lay it away for you if you so desire. We have a fine assortment for Gentlemen, bought expressly for Christmas presents.

See the assortment now.

Very truly,

THE

Ransom D. G. Co.

FOR HALF A CENTURY

Thomas Cook Has Read the Age for Fifty-Five Years.

LETTER FROM A PUNGENT PEN

Tells of His Home Next to the Skies of Wyoming and Talks of Former Scenes.

No man that ever lived in Coshocton county is probably better known than Thomas Cook, who two years ago followed Kingsley's advice and wended his way westward and settled in the great state of Wyoming, where the hills and the sky meet and nature thrives in all her natural glory. To his old friends and neighbors the following letter from Mr. Cook's trenchant pen will be of more than ordinary interest:

LOVELL, WYO., Nov. 17.

"Coshocton AGE:—It may not be out of place for me to write you once more. Since June 1847 I have been a constant reader of your paper. At the beginning it was known as The Democratic Whig and was run by Burke Drone, on Second street just west of the Waggoner furniture shop. My much-loved uncle John M. Johnson first introduced me by letter to the Democratic Whig editor and from that time to the present time I have been a patron to the Progressive Age, which was the name of the paper after being known as the Whig. Few subscribers of any I recall have taken it so long; 55 years last June. Long live the Age! It is a welcome visitor to our humble home away up here on the Shewshorn river sixteen miles west of the Big Horn river and mountains which at this time are covered with snow.

"We all turned out to the election and the consequence was a Republican victory in both county and state. I see old Coshocton county is still joined to her political idols. Not so up here: too much pure air, too much sunshine.

"I was pained to know that our old comrade and fellow townsman, A. H. Platt had made the attempt to get out of the world. I know him to be the best volunteer when his country called, of Linton township. He was always ready for duty; let it be what it might he never flinched. The story will never be told of what he passed through during those four dark years of American history-making. Cheer up comrade; enjoy what you have wrought, for behold the splendor of this great nation to which all other nations of the world doff their hats.

"Please find enclosed $1 on suscription to your paper. Our town, laid out one year ago, has today eighty homes and some ten more dwellings now in course of construction which will be occupied as soon as complete: we have three stores, two saloons, two hotels, one grocery, one dance hall, one three-room school and in the near future will have a town of no mean proportions. Rapid strides are being made in taking our irrigating canals to redeem the desert lands and cause them to blossom as the rose. Water alone will do it. The land is mostly level aside from the moutains. I will now bid you good afternoon.

"Your old patron,

"T. J. Cook."

CAUGHT IN CAVE-IN.

Ira Brannon of Plainfield Has a Narrow Escape From Death.

Ira Brannon had a narrow escape from death a few days ago while digging a well on the farm of T. D. Workman near that village. He had reached a depth of 30 feet, and had braced the sides of the well with inch hickory lumber. He had started placing the tile in the bottom of the well, and to the fact that a rope was used in lowering the joints, he owes his life.

The hickory casing began to spring while Brannon was putting a tile in place, and with the cracking of the timbers a general cave-in began. Realizing his situation he climbed hand over hand up the rope with a shower of earth and gravel coming down on his head. Mr. Workman and Willis Baker and son Zach who were assisting in the work reached down and grasped the man by the collar as he reached the top and pulled him out more dead than alive. Beyond being dazed and utterly undone, Brannon suffered no bad results, and the next day completed the well.

Pounds of Popcorn.

Mr. Eli Burrier, tenant on the Williams farm near this place, loaded four shipments to Columbus last Saturday, about 17,000 pounds of popcorn that was grown on the old T. J. Cook estate familiarly known as "Oregon," recently purchased by C. E. Williams. The shipment was made to the Capitol mills, owned and operated by J. F. Williams & Sons, and will be mixed with Buckwheat and ground to make a fine article of flour.—Plainfield Sentinel.

Cambridge Has Knockers, Too.

The new car put on the electric line today by the Consolidated Co. was built by the Jewett Car Works, of Newark—a thriving industry which Greater Cambridge would have had if the knocker had not got in his work.—Cambridge Sun.

—David C. Bangs, the reader and humorist, who is to appear in this city, Thursday, Dec. 4, has appeared before the most cultured and critical audiences in the country and nothing but words of praise have been accorded him. Mr. Bangs has that happy power of entertaining for hours without tiring his hearers.

AS THEY COME AND GO.

—S. A. Pfous is in Baltic.

—J. B. Renfrew is in Columbus.

—Frank Karr spent Sunday at Newcomerstown.

—Charles Wilson, the aeronaut, went to Columbus.

—Miss Relia Boigegrain spent Sunday in Frazeysburg.

—Miss Bernice DeHart is visiting relatives in Cambridge.

Edward Bachman, of Denoison, spent Sunday in this city.

—T. C. Huffman has returned from the Southern part of the state.

—Charles Smith and Will Huff were hunting in Franklin township.

—Dr. and Mrs. St. Clair and son Draper went to Columbus today.

Floyd F. Smith and Homer G. Pettit spent Sunday in Zanesville.

—Charles Kinney, of Chrichsville, was in the city on business Monday.

Mrs. A. Cochran is visiting at the home of Henry Meredith in Mohawk.

—Henry Bailey, of Pierton, Ind., was the guest of A. Cochran on Main.

—Miss Lizzie Carr, of Keene, is visiting at the home of Edward Cooper.

—Mr. Morrow, of the Bell Telephone company, went to Zanesville Sunday.

—Mrs. Arthur Boyd who has been visiting her parents in this city will return to her home in Pittsburg today.

—Miss Anna Louise Gorseline spent Sunday with relatives in West Lafayette.

—Mrs. William Wills will spend a week at West Lafayette visiting friends.

—Miss Mabel Lytton, of West Bedford, visited Miss Mary Ricketts over Sunday.

—Mrs. Brown, of Delaware, is in the city looking after her Second street property.

—Mrs. Ina Cresup, of Chicago, is visiting B. W. Ricketts on South Third street.

—Charles Swihart was the guest of Rev. Thrapp and family at West Lafayette, Sunday.

—J. H. Ainsworth, of Zanesville, district manager of the Bell Telephone company is here.

—Miss Mame Longett, of Akron, spent Sunday the guest of the Ayres family on Poplar street.

—J. P. Forbes who has been on a western trip for the past two weeks will return home today.

—Harry Caldwell, of Kimbolton, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, on East Walnut.

—Mrs. Lewis Tafe and Miss Opal Tafe have returned from Tuscarawas where they spent a few days.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Newcomerstown, are visiting their son, D. O. Thompson, on Park avenue.

—Miss Lizzie Sherrer and her niece, Miss Nora Haverman, of Pittsburg, are visiting Mrs. Mary Weaver on Main.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred McClain, of Uhrichsville, who visited relatives here for the past few days, returned home today.

—Mrs. Clark Reckel who has been visiting J. L. Reckel on East Main street has returned to her home in Rochester, Pa.

—Mrs. Clarence Clemens and Miss Grace Croy went to Trinway to attend the funeral of little Margurite Cox, who was burned to death.

—Mrs. Archie Clark, Miss Nellie Henderson and Miss Minnie Carrick went to Columbus today where Miss Carrick will attend the wedding of a friend.

—Mrs. John Swigert, of Cleveland, was called here on account of the serious illness of her father, John W. Finnell.

—Miss Winifred Abbott, who has been visiting relatives at Plainfield for the past two weeks, has returned to her home in this city.

—Will McDowell, of Columbus, was the guest of relatives here for a few days. Mr. McDowell who is a fireman on the Pankandle is just recovering from a broken arm which he received in a wreck on the road a few weeks ago.

Miss Snyder's Singing.

Miss Nelle Snyder, late of Central Music hall, Chicago, soprano in the Hyperion band concert at the opera house, Tuesday evening, December 9, was accorded the following recognition of her vocal powers by the press after singing in concerts recently: "Miss Nelle Snyder was a most pleasing performer. She is a soprano of rarely beautiful timbre, full, clear and rich in quality. Her number "Grasses and Roses," by Bartlett, evoked applause followed by an encore after the presentation of a beautiful bouquet. It is easily understood why Miss Snyder's finished singing has a well-deserved reputation among the musicians of Eastern Ohio." It.

Shepard Sanitarium, Columbus, O for sick nerves. 10-T-10w

IT IS ALL OVER NOW

Since Midnight Last Night Quail Have Breathed Easy.

THIS A HAPPY HUNTING GROUND

Season an Exceptionally Good One For Huntsmen Who Could Shoot—Dogs Earn a Rest.

Yesterday marked the close of a successful hunting season. Once more the timid bob-white and the fleet cotton-tail may subsome into their oldtime frolics without fear of molestation from the heartless huntsman. For the last three weeks the hills surrounding Coshocton have reverberated with the reports of fowling pieces and the loud baying of eager hounds while many innocent rabbit and many more innocent quail have quit this mortal sphere and been gathered to their fathers.

The game in this vicinity has been unusually abundant and only the extremely inexperienced returned home with empty bags. Quail and rabbits were plentiful even on the borders of the city and in the more remote portions of the county hunters found no trouble getting game. So far as can be learned the most game was found in the vicinity of Walhonding, Bloomfield and West Carlisle but in no part of the county was there a scarcity of birds.

Only two hunter's licenses were taken out by non residents of the county. One of these was taken out by Charles Gibbs Carter, proprietor of the Avon Kenneis, and the other by Alvin Spindler, both of Pittsburg. No violation of the non-resident law was reported.

Among the local sportsman perhaps the most successful was Will Robertson, who made several good records and bagged a large amount of game. One day he killed eleven birds straight and on several occasions brought in the limited number.

The only complaint from hunters was that too many farmers forbade hunting on their premises. Another very productive field in the outskirts of town is leased by the Avon Kennels and hunting was forbidden on these grounds except by permit. In spite of these drawbacks, however, many good places were found where the ardent nimrod could load and fire to his heart's content.

COURT HOUSE.

Jennie Edwards and Charles V. Edwards have filed a petition for partition in common pleas court against Wm. B., Howard L., Lawrence E. and Nora M. Parrish and Josephine and John Goodheart. The real estate is situated in Jackson township.

DEEDS FILED.

Benjamin Shaffer to Eva L. Gaumer, parcel in Plainfield $750.

M. J. Moorehead and wife to Allen Harstine 103 acres in Linton township $4000.

Wm. Rodgers and wife to Catharine Kinney lot 518 in Coshocton, $600.

Wm. Rodgers and Filen Rodgers to Maria Devaney, lot in Coshocton $600.

Moses Weinman to H. S. Cooper 1 acre and 16 rods in Coshocton $8000.

John Shaw and Nelia Shaw to William Bachert lot No. 105 in Coshocton $2500.

Harry S. Cooper and wife to Wm. H. Backert 1 acre and 16 rods in Coshocton $10,000.

J. J. Robinson and wife to Thomas Williams 47.9 acres in Franklin township $1.

John L. Baker and wife to M. T. Moorehead 50 acres in Linton township $1000.

Lew H. Bergamm, H. A. Sicker and C. [illegible] to L. B. Mizer 131.071 [illegible]

[illegible] to James H. [illegible] lots [illegible] Rickets about 10 [illegible]

[illegible] and wife to L. [illegible] 24 of K. [illegible] worth $[illegible]

[illegible] to Fred A. [illegible]

[illegible] Thomas J. [illegible]

[illegible] Margaret [illegible]

Will Deal in Real Estate.

Boyland McConnell, the well known insurance firm have embarked in the real estate business on a more extensive scale and will give their attention to the transfer and management of all classes of property. Town lots and houses will be sold on liberal terms and easy payments. They will also look after the renting of houses for those who are not in position to look after their property here. The hustling qualities of the firm assures them success in their new venture.

A False Rumor.

A report has been circulated that the Model Clothing company was to discontinue doing business in Coshocton. Mr. E. B. Zimmerman the proprietor, being interviewed on the subject states that the report has no foundation whatever.

The Stoddard Lectures.

[illegible] superb views, illustrating: Nature in all parts of the world, art in all famous art centers; architecture in every country; history told in rarest and most comprehensive form, biography woven in historical settings in unique and fascinating manner; humanity unfolded in all its curious phases in far off lands, as well as our immediate vicinity. D2t2.

THE REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK.

—The Gray Hardware Company.

—J. S. Beall, of Orchard, street is moving to East Chestnut.

—Mrs. D. Haight is ill with typhoid fever.

Charles Pierce is moving from East Walnut street to South Lawn avenue.

—The monthly meeting of the high school teachers will take place this evening.

—John Adams, the stock dealer, is at Chicago attending the stock show this week.

—Charles Wilhelm is moving from South Lawn avenue to his new residence on Vine street.

C. B. Wilhelm has moved his family from South Lawn avenue to his new residence on Vine.

Charles G. Smith and Will Huff report fifteen rabbits among the trophies of their hunt Monday.

—Tom Robson and Ed Stevenson closed the hunting season by bagging twenty-four quail, Monday.

—Howard Werts, a well known farmer who resides on the Otsego road, is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

—Allen Davis, of Columbus, has accepted a position as lineman with the Central Union Telephone company.

—The inspection train went west on the Pan Handle yesterday. They will inspect all signals on this division.

—Miss Krier, of Filo, has accepted a position as bookkeeper and stenographer at the Houston Hay Axle company's office.

—Will Bell has resigned his position as telephone manager at Newcomerstown and accepted a position as inspector at Canton.

—A fine Barre granite monument was erected a few days ago at the grave of Frank C. Hay in South Lawn cemetery by A. Cochran.

—Miss Alice Temple, who has been ill at her home on Vine for the past five weeks, was able to leave her room for the first time yesterday.

—Metropolitan paving blocks are being distributed along Fifth street. Contractor Kissner has commenced to excavate preparatory to paving.

—The Elks will hold their regular meeting in their rooms this evening. One initiation will take place and a number of applications will be acted upon.

—Edward Hayes, of Cleveland, who has been in this city for the past five weeks installing machinery for the Coshocton Coal company, has returned to Cleveland.

—The city hall at Martin's Ferry has been attached and is in control of the sheriff of Belmont county. The city declined to pay $400 damages awarded a woman by the courts.

—The ladies Guild of Trinity church will hold a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Winfield Scott, Orange street, Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. The choir rehersal will be Friday evening instead of Thursday.

—J. A. Mayhew, of this village, is the senior representative of five generations. The lineal descendants are Mary L. Mayhew, Mrs. Edward Baker Mrs. Minnie Bible and her little eight months' old daughter.—Plainfield Sentinel.

—Mrs. Lucy VanKirk, of Granville, state superintendent of anti-narcotics for the W. C. T. U., will speak at a parlor meeting at the residence of Mrs. R. M. Voorhees next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and give a lecture at the Baptist church in the evening. Everybody invited.

—The late Herr Krupp's will leaves the factory to his eldest daughter, Bertha, to be administered by the widow until the daughter attains her majority. Besides the $750,000 given for the benefit of the employes, Frau Krupp in behalf of Fraulein Bertha, has given $250,000 to be devoted to the improvement of Essen.

—The December Review of Reviews gives more than the customary space to the new books of the season. The departments of history, biography, sociology and religion are treated in illustrated articles, and Mr. Ernest Knauffi contributes an attractively illustrated study of "The Season's Books for the Young." There are also six pages of "Notes on the Novels of 1902."

Coshocton patrons of the postoffice stamp window will perhaps at the beginning of the new year have a chance to use a new five-cent stamp which will have more history on it and convey more feeling of sectional union than any engraving of its size yet printed. The postoffice department at Washington has just approved and the engravers at the engraving and printing bureau have just begun work on a remarkable new five-cent stamp. It will be an attempt to still further obliterate the sectional feeling which may yet remain between the north and south. The central oval of the little "letter carrier" will bear the image of Abraham Lincoln, as he appeared in war times. On either side of the oval there will be designs of female figures representing the north and south. Over the head of Lincoln they will clasp hands, each supporting a palm branch. Each figure will also bear a draped American flag.

TEACHERS ORGANIZED

Federation to Protect Mutual Interests of Members.

FOR FREEDOM AND SECURITY

The General Welfare Of Education Also A Cardinal Principle of The New Organization.

At the close of the Eastern Ohio Teachers' association, at Marietta Saturday, the Eastern Ohio Teachers' federation was organized and the following officers elected: President, Prof. H. G. Williams, Athens; secretary, Miss Hill, Marietta; treasurer, Prof. Masters, Canal Dover; executive committee: S. K. Mardis and F. C. Doan, Athens; W. N. Betham, Carrollton.

We give below the name and object as set forth in the constitution adopted by the meeting:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1—NAME.

The name of this organization shall be the Eastern Ohio Teachers' Federation.

ARTICLE 2—OBJECTS.

The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement of general popular education, for the awakening of public sentiment to true and practical realization that the physical, moral and intellectual good of the pupils in the public schools should be the all absorbing motive in every act of the school electors and their representatives in the management of the public schools; for the promotion of a broader scholarship and more thorough professional training; for the establishment and enforcement of a better code of professional ethics; for the protection of teachers in their professional work, and for a spirit of freedom in the discharge of their civic duties; for more security in the tenure of office, and for a compensation commensurate with their duties and responsibilities.

JOHN W. FINNELL DEAD.

An Aged and Highly Respected Citizen Passes Away.

John W. Finnell, former street commissioner of Coshocton, died at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at his home on South Fifth street. The cause of death was tuberculosis, from which he had been a long sufferer, but was confined to his bed only two weeks. His age was 69 years.

Mr. Finnell was born and reared in Jackson township. He came to Coshocton 24 years ago and resided here ever since. He was a stonemason and worked at that trade until he was elected street commissioner in 1898. He served in that office two terms, making an enviable record for carefulness and honesty of purpose. Mr. Finnell was a man of sterling character and Christian instincts.

He was a faithful member of Grace M. E. church.

Mr. Finnell was married about forty-five years ago to Miss Nancy Ricketts. The wife and six children survive him. The children are William, now in Olympia, Wash.; John W., Braddock, Pa.; Samuel A., Gettysburg, Pa.; Mrs. J. W. Swigert, Cleveland; Edward and George of this city. The last three named were at his bedside at the time of death.

Interment will be Thursday in Oak Ridge cemetery, the funeral services in charge of Rev. J. W. Toland.

Sheep Claims Deferred.

The county commissioners decided today to defer the payment of all sheep claims until the March settlement for want of funds. The commissioners will be in session today and tomorrow.

LOOK AT THE

"Stoddard Lectures."—One Long Dream in Earth's Wonderland. 4000 Matchless Pages. 4000 Peerless Pictures.

When you consider that each sentence in the three Stoddard Illustrated Lectures has been committed to memory and worked over and over on the platform in the face of the intelligent criticism of vast audiences you can get some idea of the wonderful command of language in this great Stoddard library. Then when you think that he spent 20 years on these three lectures and traveled more than 250,000 miles to get his material and actually lived more than nine years right among the places he describes you can get a faint idea of what you secure in the wonderful Stoddard pictures which are soon to be presented with all their beauty to you. The man or woman who fails to look over the plan and into the beauty and genius of this work is simply against himself as well as his family. Open the door when John L. Stoddard comes.

New lot of folding beds at Rose's. 2t-1

Blankets & robes, J. E. Glass 527 Main

Satisfactory tailoring and satisfactory prices at L. K. Beach's.

Fine lot of iron and brass beds at Rose's. 26-tf

E. D. Randies makes and repairs all kinds of household furniture. 124½ North Fifth. Bell phone 4 on 145. 26-6t

Trunks and valises, A. Y. Compton

AT THE CRAWFORD STORE

December Drives in Desireable Dry Goods.

December Dry goods only differ from other Dry Goods, with us this season in prices. Some manufacturers and jobbers thought we were not going to have any winter, so they sold us Winter Goods at Summer prices.

The reductions are decided on every article mentioned below:

We can only tell you about some of them.

12 dozen Black Mercerized Petticoats at $1, $1.25

Have been $1.50 and $2.

5 dozen Fleece Lined Womans Wrappers at $1.25

This is a $2 number.

100 Colored Cotton Quilts at 1.25

$1.75 is the right price. This is a decided novelty.

Blankets

1-2 case $5 all wool at $4.25
1 " cotton " .48
1 " " " .68
1 " " " 1.00

Towels

31 doz large Turkish at 10c each
45 doz large Turkish at 15c each, 2 for 25c
36 doz Damask at.....19c each
10 doz Jumbo Huchaback at 25c

Handkerchiefs

for men and women. A few large lots at less than Christmas prices.

Washable Taffetta Silk

20pieces in 13 shades and black at 55c, from 75c.

Satin Taffetta Ribbons

100 pieces in No's. 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 at 25c a yd. All the new shades

Every article mentioned above would make a sensible Christmas present.

The Crawford Store
Telephone 183

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

COSHOCTON DAILY AGE

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Except Sunday)
—BY—
THE AGE PUBLISHING CO.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2

Entered at the postoffice at Coshocton, Ohio, as second-class matter

BOTH PHONES No. 182.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Delivered by carrier to any part of Coshocton or suburbs, ten cents a week. By mail to any address, $5.00 a year.

REPORT IRREGULARITIES.—All subscribers on carriers' routes who do not receive their paper regularly and promptly, will confer a favor by reporting the same to the office.

GIVE US THE NEWS.—Whenever you know an item of news, large or small, please inform the DAILY AGE office by telephone or otherwise, whether you have all the particulars or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—To insure change of display ads. the same day copy must be in hand before nine o'clock.

Notices of church festivals, church entertainments, etc., where the object is to raise money, will be charged five cents a line each insertion.

Cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, notices of lodge meetings, obituary notices, and advertisements of balls and celebrations will be inserted for five cents a line. News notices of marriages, births and deaths will be inserted free.

The DAILY AGE is on sale at C. E. Anderson's drug store and H. D Smith's news stand.

UNION LABEL

ORIGIN OF AN UNWELCOME GUEST.

It is rather remarkable that a town so healthfully located as Coshocton should develop so many cases of dread typhoid. The plague is happily on the wane, thanks to the frost and cold weather, but many are mystified as to its inception. Some blamed the city water, but that was given most vigilant research by the state chemist and pronounced second to none in Ohio. Others have blamed wells, and it is perhaps getting nearer to the truth. But the probable cause of the production and spread of the typhoid germ is the excavation that has been in progress in Coshocton the past two years. New sewers, new pavements, new sidewalks, trenches for water and gas pipes, all have upturned earth long undisturbed. The inoculation from fresh-turned earth under such circumstances are known to have produced effects deleterious to human health. There appears to be no other explanation to the presence of typhoid in Coshocton.

Mr. Morgan announces with some flourish that the ship trust has plenty of money. Unnecessary exercise.

How the crisp atmosphere spreads a smile over the face of the man whose store is stocked up with winter goods.

If the council doesn't insist on the enforcement of that anti-spit ordinance they might adopt an anti-septic one.

The angel that has charge of the black mark book probably breathes a sigh of relief now that the hunting season is over.

There is considerable comment because half a dozen congressmen who were in a railroad wreck escaped. What is a railroad smashup to a man who has sat in congress these strenuous times?

On Trial For Murder.

Boston, Dec. 2.—J. Wilfrid Blondin, French Canadian by birth and engineer by trade, faced the jury selected to hear the evidence and render a verdict on the charge against him of the murder of his wife Margaret, in April of last year. The jury being impaneled the opening plea was made by Assistant District Attorney John D. McLaughlin, in which the government's case was outlined, a motion granted provides for a view of the several premises in this city and Chelmsford, Mass., wherein it is contended Mrs. Blondin was murdered, her body mutilated and packed in a trunk, and where the body was found under a brush heap and the head in a brook.

A GREAT RELIEF.

Nervous Headache—Pain Terrific
Mind Confused—The Nerves
at Fault—Nerve Pills
Never Fail.

Mrs. C. Bieber of 415 West Sycamore St., Coshocton, Ohio, says: "Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills gave me quick and rapid results in curing good hard nervous headaches. The result of the use of the box I got at C. E. Anderson's drug store was so excellent I feel I can conscientiously recommend them to others in similar troubles. They steady the nerves finely as well.."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c a box at dealers, or A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D. are on every package.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creation of law, but underlying the laws under which we work there have been certain fundamental economic forces at work which made it possible for us to do well what we have actually done. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression, as there always have been in the past; but there is no reason why they should not be of less severity than formerly, provided we refrain from legislative action based on a sentiment hostile to the well-to-do. Such action is certain to react most harmfully on the poor. Our aim should be to shape our laws so as to give to each man the best possible chance, recognizing the fact that there are sharp limits to the power of the law in this direction. Much can be done, and much should be done, by the law to help the individual to help himself; but the most that can be done is to supplement individual effort, not to supplant it. Our success as a nation has been largely due to the absence of any effort to make the life of the citizen easy, and to the insistence on the fact that success must be won by each man for himself. Freedom to work out his own salvation, spiritually, politically, and economically, is the right of every American citizen; and any movement which tends to limit this freedom, to hamper individual initiative, is sure to do more harm than good. Under our form of government the sphere of action of the National authorities is necessarily limited, and the wise maintenance of the rights of the States is essential to the preservation of our liberties. Moreover, the variety in the conditions of life in the different States renders it necessary that many matters should be regulated by State laws which would be entirely out of place as regards the country at large. Generally speaking, the more local the government the more apt it is to be responsive to the will of the people governed.

[illegible] practices which unjustly affect interState trade can be prevented under the power of the congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, through regulations which shall apply to the instrumentalities [illegible]

[illegible] to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee, without weakening individual initiative without hampering and crippling the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the most immediate importance to solve on lines of sanity and farsighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right. This is a time of agitation and combination. The wage-worker has a right to belong to a labor union; he has a right to refuse to work with a man who belongs to a union; and these rights must be guaranteed by the law. Violence and intimidation must be repressed, whether exercised by corporation or by union. Corporations have been declared by the courts to be subject to the anti-trust law, and unincorporated associations must be held responsible under it also. It is unfortunately true that many labor unions have habitually violated this law, and have made combinations which have produced the same evils that the anti-trust law was intended to prevent. Both corporations and unions should be managed with due regard to the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interests of both are bound up in the interests of the general public; and the welfare of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law of right conduct and of justice toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must exercise after the examination of its conduct by the sternest of judges, the judge appointed by the Supreme Power who sees all men and passes righteous judgment on all alike. Every wage-worker must be guaranteed his right to do as he pleases with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. It is of the highest importance that employer and employee should learn to appreciate each the position and the needs of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take an habitually hostile attitude toward the other. Few people deserve well of the country than those representatives of the capital and labor who work conscientiously and effectively to put an end to the present state of bitterness between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, more wicked, even more destructive of good citizenship, than the most violent animosity between individuals. We must treat each man on his worth as a man, without regard to the class to which he belongs, and we must abhor alike the mean creature who seeks to arouse the greed of the poor against the rich and the base appeals to class prejudice and class hatred made by the rich man who clamors against the arraignment of wealth. We have nothing to fear as a people from any movement which takes shape in accordance with the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Constitution; for we have always been able to deal with any question which was really a part of a genuine movement for the betterment of the condition of any man, run on lines which really tended to help him and not to hurt his neighbor. We have always been able to solve every problem which has arisen in this country when the people as a whole were given the chance to act in accordance with the eternal principles of right and justice. We have always been able to secure this chance to the people as a whole because we have refused to admit the right of any man to wrong his fellows with impunity, and have insisted that every man should act honestly and fairly by his neighbor, whether that neighbor was rich or poor. We have always been able to secure justice for the individual because we have insisted that the only way to secure justice for the people as a whole was by giving to the individual the amplest opportunity to show the stuff that was in him, provided only that he showed himself able to refrain from doing wrong to his fellows. We have always been able to deal with the questions that have arisen between capital and labor because we have refused to admit that any man, rich or poor, had a right to do wrong, and have insisted that the fundamental rights of property and of liberty should be held sacred for the poor man as for the rich man, for the laborer as for the capitalist, because they were the rights of each American citizen, whether he was rich or poor, whether he was capitalist or laborer. We have always been able to secure justice for the wage-worker because we have refused to admit that any man had a right to work under conditions which were unhealthy or unsafe for his fellows, and because we have insisted that the welfare of the wage-worker, the welfare of the tiller of the soil, should be the chief consideration in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages, of the American wage-worker.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be promoted is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They may be used to widen our markets and to give a greater need for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished. If it prove impossible to ratify the pending treaties so as to amend the pending treaties so as to amend the pending treaties so as to put them into effect, then the same end to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation.

Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change cannot with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made on the right by a lowering of duties on a given product. If possible, such a change should be made only after the fullest consideration by practical experts, who should approach the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial welfare of the people as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied. The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting facts and figures, and if the congress desires additional information as to that which will be given the subject by its own committees then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to report action by the congress after a thorough and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. Such a commission should serve without pay, as do the members of the tariff board, and its report should be made to the congress not later than January 1 of the year in which it is to report. Provision could be made for printing its report and its evidence, so that the congress and the people could have the benefit of the investigation. Business could then adjust itself to the changes in the tariff, and there would be no disturbance of values, such as always comes when changes are made in the dark or in haste. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could entirely take the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. Perhaps too much to expect that partisanship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably these business interests will best be served if together with a stable system of principle as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary readjustments in accordance with the principle of putting American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad and of always allowing a sufficient rate of duty to more than cover the difference between the cost here and abroad. The well being of the wage-worker, the well being of the tiller of the soil, should be the first consideration in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages, of the American wage-worker.

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Jim Dumps found Mrs. Dumps distressed,
About an unexpected guest.
"There's nothing in the house to eat!"
"There's something better far than meat."
The guest endorsed Jim's view with vim
When helped to "Force" by "Sunny Jim."

"FORCE"

The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

ready for any emergency.

Sweet, crisp flakes of wheat and malt.

Why Her Vacation Was Prolonged.

"When you stand in your own house, monarch of all you survey and nothing to eat, it touches you from crown to heel. Mrs. D. wrote to say she missed my usual impatience about her coming home and wanted to know why. I simply replied: 'No hurry; I am eating "Force."'"

"Rev. ——— D———"
(Name furnished on application.)

STAMPS.

...ade May Convict ...isoner

...three sets of fig... in pencil on ...of one of the ...n from Erwin ...o were arrest... ...2d, have led to the ide... the stamps as those sto... the postoffice at Ponca, O. T. The postoffice in that city was entered on the morning of Nov. 15, the safe blown open and its contents and nearly $1,700 worth of stamps were taken. The figures discovered on the stolen stamps by Postoffice Inspector Stuart were photographed immediately after the arrest of the Fullers and a fac simile was mailed to the Ponca postoffice. Inspector Stuart has received a letter from Postmaster Barnes of Ponca identifying the figures.

Ladies desiring a transparent complexion free from blotches, blemishes, pimples and blackheads, should use Rocky Mountain Tea. C. E. Anderson.

A lighter and younger feeling pervades your body. A sense of happiness creeps into your life after taking Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. C. E. Anderson

SEE THEWEST IN ITS 1902 PROSPERITY.

Homeseekers' excursion tickets are sold over the Burlington Route on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at one fare plus $2.00 for round trip to the territory east of the Rocky Mountains.

CHEAP ONE-WAY RATES.

One-way Settlers' rates on same dates, to a large extent of western territory at a trifle more than half rates.

THE RICH WEST.

The generous harvest of 1902 is a strong appeal to Homeseekers. Investors and Renters to visit the West and see the rewards which have come to farmers, stock-raisers and fruit-growers in the territory traversed by the Burlington Route, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads from the Mississippi River through to the North Pacific Coast.

TO CALIFORNIA.

Weekly California excursion in through tourist sleepers. Select parties in charge of special conductors; join them. Best and most economical way to reach the coast via the all-year and scenic route through Denver, Scenic Colorado and Salt Lake City.

MAIN TRAVELED THROUGH THE WEST.

You can thoroughly rely on the Burlington's passenger service to Denver, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis,—to the whole West, Northwest and Pacific Coast region.

Consult your nearest ticket agent or write us of your proposed trip and let us advise you the least cost, send you our publications and otherwise assist you.

W. M. SHAW, P. A., 436 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
L. W. WAKELY, Gen. Pass'r Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
C. M. LEVEY, General Manager, St. Louis Mo.
2-6-1y

STARTLING, BUT TRUE.

"If every one knew what a grand medicine Dr. King's New Life Pills is, writes D. Turner, Dempseytown, Pa., 'you'd sell you have in a day. Two weeks' use has made a new man of me.' Infallible for constipation, stomach and liver troubles. at C. E. Andersons drug store.

President's Message.

Continued from Second Page.

have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States or from any other power. Our army is organized solely with reference to fulfilling our international obligations and to the needs of the service. Our navy is not maintained with any view to conquest or aggression. We have always been glad to see the fleet assembled in the waters of our neighbors, as a matter of friendly courtesy, and we cordially welcome the visits of foreign squadrons to our own ports. We feel that the increasing intercourse and complexity of international relations, and the consequent multiplication of the subjects of international action by all civilized and orderly powers, render it essential that we should have a proper navy, relatively to the navies of the rest of the world.

During the fall of last year the Cuban constitutional convention was addressed by the secretary of state, by myself, and by the governor of Cuba, in regard to the action which it was necessary for it to take before the island could be granted the boon of independence. The points to which we asked attention were the measures necessary to secure stable government, the guarantees for the rights of property and for the execution of contracts, the refusal to permit any discrimination against citizens of the United States, and the necessity for providing in the fundamental law of the island the means for securing by treaty the relations between Cuba and the United States which are necessary in the interests of both countries. Our wishes were clearly set forth in all three documents, and in addition we asked the convention to grant the right to acquire land necessary for coaling stations, and to lease or sell to us the lands required for this purpose. The convention has complied with our requests in all but one particular, and has shown its appreciation of the desire to act in the most friendly spirit toward Cuba by the way in which it has complied with them. The one request with which it has refused to comply is that which asks for the right to purchase or lease coaling stations. This request was made solely in the interest of Cuba itself, as the United States has already guaranteed the island against foreign aggression, and it is not to the interest of Cuba that we should be forced to exercise this guarantee in a quarter unprepared for war. The refusal of the convention to grant us the right to secure coaling stations in Cuba renders it necessary for us to ask the right to acquire them elsewhere, in order that we may be able to fulfill our guarantee to Cuba. Such stations are necessary for the navy, and we should have them. I trust that the convention will reconsider the matter, and that the request will be granted before the United States relinquishes its control of the island.

Meanwhile, it appears to me that the commercial relations between Cuba and the United States should be put upon a more favorable basis. The policy of reciprocity has abundantly justified itself in its results upon our export trade, and the present condition of the Cuban revenues renders it necessary that the island should secure additional income. Cuba cannot make both ends meet unless she is given the benefit of the markets of the United States for a certain proportion of her products, and the proposition to secure this benefit for her in return for certain concessions to be granted by her to our products is one which appeals strongly to our sense of self-interest as well as to our sense of duty toward a sister republic which we have helped to free and which we are bound to see upon its feet. I most earnestly hope that the congress will take early action to secure the ratification of the convention with Cuba now pending before the senate, and will also give the necessary legislative sanction to the other measures of reciprocity which are specified in the communications submitted to the congress by the executive.

It is to be regretted that the congress will make no appropriation for the continuance of the agricultural explorations established and for the further extension of our foreign markets for farm products. Few measures of recent years have been more beneficial to the farming interests than the work of the pathfinders sent out by the department of agriculture to open up new markets for our products. The constant demand for enlargement of our markets is the surest proof of the value of the work already done, and the way in which the new openings have been taken advantage of by our farmers shows how wise the original movement was. I earnestly hope that the congress will make the necessary appropriation to continue this work.

The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the nation and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. The senior officers now given command rank under ordinary circumstances which would entitle them to do their duty in time of actual war. A system of maneuvering our army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities a large force could be handled to advantage. Both officers and enlisted men are apt, when serving in small detachments, to lose sight of the fact that their real work in time of war will be to act as part of a great whole. Provision should be made for the more complete military education of officers and enlisted men, and for substituting for the present system, which practically limits promotion to seniority, a system which will secure the selection of the best men for command. Our militia law should be thoroughly remodeled, both as to individuals and in the mass. The marksmanship of the men must be improved, and the militia must be trained to act with the regular army. In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must be far more self-reliant and resourceful than formerly, and his own individual responsibility greater than ever before, and the high efficiency of the company depends more than ever upon the captain. Formerly this was largely a matter of drill. It is now not the result of drill at all, but entirely the result of handling men so as to develop in them habits of self-reliance, of individual resourcefulness and of hardihood. Every effort must be made to develop the highest soldierly qualities in both the officers and the enlisted men.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for the coast defenses. Experiments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of war have been made during the past year. When the proper officers of the army and navy are assembled in connection with the maneuvers of the fleet, they should be required to report specifically upon the best method of defending the coast, and the secretary of war should be given definite information as to the number of guns and the amount of ammunition which should be provided. Our present system of fortifications is obsolete, and the secretary of war should be given the power to remodel it. Modern guns are of such power that the old system of defense by high parapets is worthless, and the secretary should be given the power to expend the money appropriated for fortifications in the way which will best meet the requirements of the present day. The secretary of war should also be given the power to change the location of the fortifications now being built, so that they may be placed where they are most needed. The system of coast defense should include the necessary submarine mines and torpedo craft.

I call your attention to the condition of the militia and to the necessity for providing a more effective system for securing the training of officers and enlisted men for the militia and for the volunteer army in time of war. Provision should be made for the necessary number of officers, and for allowing officers and men to pass from the militia into the army, and back from the army into the militia, retaining in each case the rank earned. The secretary of war should be given the power to keep cavalry and artillery horses when taken into the service, instead of being forced to turn them out to pasture, as now, whenever the appropriation for the support of the army is exhausted. It is a needless waste of money to purchase horses for the cavalry and artillery in time of peace, and then to dismiss them to pasture, and purchase others when war comes. The militia should be armed with the best modern rifle, and should be given the necessary allowance of ammunition for target practice. The militia should be encouraged to practice rifle shooting, and the secretary of war should be given the power to issue ammunition to the militia for this purpose.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich people, not only in extent of territory and great population, a country, moreover, which has a navy diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first-class power. We have deliberately made up our minds that certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first-class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy if the navy is of sufficient size, but if we have an inadequate navy then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to fortune in the event of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy, but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace.

Each individual unit of our navy should be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your special attention to the need of providing for the manning of our ships. Serious trouble threatens us if we cannot do better than we are now doing as regards securing the services of a sufficient number of the highest type of seamen, of sea mechanics. The veteran seamen of our warships are of as high a type as can be found in any navy which rides the waters of the world. They are unsurpassed in daring, in resolution, in readiness, and through knowledge of their profession. They deserve every consideration that can be shown them. But there are not enough of them. It is no more possible to improvise a crew than it is possible to improvise a warship. To build the finest ship, with the deadliest battery, and to send it afloat with a raw crew, no matter how brave they were individually, would be to insure disaster if a foe of average quality were encountered. Neither ships nor men can be improvised when war has begun.

We need a good many additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for by our present construction. The classes at the naval school at Annapolis should be greatly enlarged. At the present time that school and the officers whom we need there would be able to cope with the possible enemy. Not only should the number of officers be increased, but the conditions of the service should be changed in order to secure more officers who are specially trained for the higher commands, and who have had experience in handling battleships in squadron. Above all, the individual efficiency of officers and men must be increased. Every effort must be made to develop the highest soldierly qualities in both the officers and the enlisted men.

The lamentable scarcity of officers and the large number of engineers and of unskilled men unfortunately put aboard the new vessels as they have been commissioned has thrown a great strain on the lieutenants and junior officers, and has caused much friction and fatigue and has greatly interfered with the proper performance of routine duty. No effort should be spared to remedy this state of affairs in the service. Not only should more officers be provided, but more skilled artificers and machinists, and the machinery should be of such character as to require the minimum number of men to run it. Provision must be made for securing a sufficient number of machinists and other skilled mechanics in the navy, and the condition of the machinists must be such as to offer inducements to the best class of men to enter the service and remain in it. Machinery which requires a large number of skilled men to run it should be avoided. Our warships should be given the highest practicable speed, but they should not be designed primarily as steamers to accompany fast liners across the ocean. Their designs should be governed by the conditions of warfare, and they should be given the power to keep the sea in any weather in which the average battleship can keep the sea. Their coal endurance should be great, and they should be able to keep the sea for a long time. Large numbers of colliers should be provided, so that the battleships can be kept supplied with coal in time of war. Provision should be made for the more rapid coaling of warships. Formerly this was largely a matter of drill. It is now not the result of drill at all, but entirely the result of handling men so as to develop in them habits of self-reliance, of individual resourcefulness and of hardihood. Every effort must be made to develop the highest soldierly qualities in both the officers and the enlisted men.

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Save the Children

All stomach and bowel troubles in child or adult are due to a single cause—Indigestion.

Flux, colic, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery and all complaints of like nature, are the result of undigested foods fermenting in the stomach. The only way to prevent fever and to cure such troubles without injury to the membranes lining the stomach is to restore perfect digestion.

KODOL Digests What You Eat

Kodol is the new discovery which cures all stomach and bowel troubles by removing the cause. This famous remedy checks fermentation, cleanses, purifies and sweetens the stomach. Kodol digests all classes of food and gives to the body all of the nourisument, health and strength it contains.

Cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all Stomach Troubles.

"Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is just the thing for dyspepsia and stomach troubles. It has helped me more than anything else in a long standing case of catarrh of the stomach."—Oscar Hoag, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. Sold by all dealers.

One Minute Cough Cure The favorite household remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, throat and lung troubles. Is curative.

C. E. Anderson's Drug and Book Store, 404 Main street.

Ultimatum ...

Berlin, Dec. 2.— President Castro has tried by every means to keep Great Britain and Germany apart in discussing the settlement of claims, intimating or promising first one thing and then another. Germany, having entered into a general agreement with Great Britain to exact a settlement jointly, will not make a separate agreement. Consequently the two powers may yet conclude it necessary to disregard President Castro's qualified offers for settlement and present an ultimatum to Venezuela

Cotton Blankets

10-4 and 11-4 all good winter weight 50c, 75c, $1 00 and $1.25 per pair. Better have a look soon, 500 pairs won't last long.

Comforts.

A lot of nice cotton filled, knotted and quilted Comforts full size. They are fluffy and all right. The price will move them. $1, $1.25, $1.50. These are very handsome Comforts for this price.

Davis & Rogers,

439 Main Coshocton

Code Goes to Supreme Court.

Cincinnati, Dec. 2.—In an opinion written by Judge Jelke, the circuit court has affirmed Judge Murphy on all points as to the constitutionality of the new municipal code. The judgment of Judge Murphy is affirmed in all points. The matter will be at once taken to the supreme court.

Ohio Grocers Meet.

Columbus, O., Dec. 2.—The annual convention of the Ohio Retail Grocers' association is being held here. Six hundred delegates from all cities and towns in the state are in attendance.

Walk-Over Shoe.

Whence comes this mighty far-reaching power that enables Rocky Mountain Tea to make such wonderful cures? Try it and see. C. E. Anderson.

M. J. Elum & Bro.

Special sale of Chocolate, Bonbon, French Cream, Caramels and all kinds of candies at

10c a pound not 20c

No trouble to get what you want at Elum's. High grade candies, fresh nuts and fruits. Notice our window as you pass.

Citizen's 'Phone 433. Bell 'Phone 1 on 86. Opera House Corner

GO TO THE

Park Cash Grocery

For FRESH BUTTER, NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, NEW PANCAKE FLOUR, MAPLE SYRUP, CEREAL BREAKFAST FOODS, NEW CANNED GOODS & FRESH OYSTERS.

Both 'Phones 91 - - - D. A. BETTS, Proprietor.

...CHINA...

The finest line you ever saw consisting of German, French and Japanese and at prices lower than ever.

- - - COME IN AND SEE IT - - -

Don't forget our bargain basement **5 & 10c**

B. R. SHAW

423 Main St. Coshocton, O

TRY PARRISH BROTHERS'

Pork Sausage, best in the city, at	15c
Sauerkraut	5c
Dole Ham	

537 Main Street.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NOTES OF THE CLUBS.

Happenings of Interest To The Women of Coshocton.

"The Players" will be entertained this evening by Mrs. John Siegrist on Park avenue.

The Stitchery club will meet this afternoon with Mrs. H. T. Clark at her home on Locust.

The Chautauqua Circle met Monday evening with Miss Pauline Weisser at her home on North Fourth. Roll call was responded to by current events. A character sketch "Cobden and Free Trade," was read by Mrs. M. D. Custer. A paper "Alexander Nevsky and the Tartans," was read by Mrs. F. A. Drummond. Another paper "From Kiess to Odessa," was read by Mrs. Addie Merrell. The next meeting will be with Mrs. L. K. Beach on North Fourth.

AN OLD MAIDS' CONVENTION.

By Ladies' of Presbyterian Church, at Opera House, Dec. 3.

A program in the opera house Wednesday evening, Dec 3, will be given as follows by ladies of districts three and four of the Presbyterian church:

Scene first—Old maids gathering in the city.

Scene Second—Old maids gathering at the convention hall.

Meeting called to order by the president. Mirabah Lovejoy.

Roll call.

Convention song.

Address of Welcome, Angelina Electrolina Jones.

Response. Portia Olivia Bennett.

Secretary's report. Amarilla Heywood.

Treasurer's report. Precilla Hope.

Report of Lookout committee. Sarah Jane Springster.

Report of ways and means committee. Eliza Hooker.

Experiences.

Song. Augusta Prim.

Initiation.

Original poem. Polly Primrose.

Arrival of Professor Pinkerton and transformation of old maids.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

Joseph McDonald Taken to the Hospital at Columbus.

Joseph McDonald, of near Bacon was declared insane by Judge Roche at the inquest of lunacy held in the probate office this morning. Mr. McDonald is 60 years of age and has shown signs of derangement for the past two years. His insanity is not of a violent nature but is manifested by his general appearance and incoherent statements. His wife and children reside at Bacon and for some time have been fearful of him. Dr. H. R McCurdy was the medical witness. Mr. McDonald was taken to the state hospital at noon today.

Coshocton Elk in Iloilo.

A copy of the Iloilo Times printed in Spanish and English has been received at this office. The name of Chas. B. Compton, of Coshocton, appears in the list of guests at a reception given by the Visayan club. His name is also given in the list of Elks who live in Iloilo. Iloilo is the second largest city in the Philippines and is on the island of Panay.

Will Represent America.

Cleveland, Dec. 2.—Alexander Winton of this city will represent the United States in the international automobile contest to be held in 1903. Great Britain and is constructing a special machine to make the race. The question as to who would represent the country has been a matter of uncertainty until Mr Winton sent a communication to the automobile club of New York, stating that he would undertake the task of competing for the international trophy, which has been won by France and England in 1901 and 1902 respectively.

A Nervous Affliction

That Frequently Ends In Death.

The Victim After Failures with Other Medicines is Cured by

Paine's Celery Compound

Paine's Celery Compound has a wonderful record for the cure of nervous troubles and deserves the confidence it has gained. Paine's Celery Compound makes the weak strong, the sick well, and imparts health and strength to every part of the body.

Mrs. Rosanna A. Abbott, of St. Marys, Mercer county, Ohio, writes: "I was a sufferer from nervousness, sleeplessness and general debility. My physician prescribed Paine's Celery Compound after various remedies and other medicines had proved worthless. I feel very grateful for the good which Paine's Celery Compound has done me. Before using it I had been suffering for some time with nervous suffocation which prevented me from sleeping, speaking or eating. If I attempted to take a meal it was rejected in order to breathe. After the use of various remedies which brought no relief, my uncle, M. Dias, advised me to try Paine's Celery Compound which I did, and found immediate relief. I took six bottles of it and now I am completely cured, thanks to the Compound.

I the children's clothing, hats, The Yons, feathers, stockings, well.. and suits for children can be We new again with

Dr. A. W. ROND DYES

sold at 50c a

Chase Medicine 45 dyed samples free

See that portrait, Burlington, Vt.

W Chase, M. D. a

ge.

CONGRESS IN SESSION

Opening Ceremonies Are Brief and Perfunctory.

UNPRECEDENTED FLORAL DISPLAY.

Senate Session Lasts But Twelve Minutes, the House Adjourns Within an Hour—Committee Formally Notifies President That Annual Message Is Awaited by Congress.

Washington, Dec. 2—A day of respect to the memory of the late Senator James McMillan of Michigan [illegible] are an earnest of the [illegible] session after [illegible] minutes.

Ranch has the most elaborate [illegible] sented such an appearance as it did at the opening session. The custom of placing flowers on the desks of members on the opening day of a session is one which one has been allowed [illegible] the recent lamentable accidents [illegible] the most beautiful floral tributes have been sent. Many of the senators were early on the floor and had [illegible] with old acquaintances.

The galleries were packed to suffocation and hundreds stood in the corridors, anxious to gain admission. Among the interested spectators were several members of the diplomatic corps. Senor Quesada the Cuban minister, occupied a conspicuous place and exhibited much interest in the proceedings. The absence of Rev. Dr Milburn the blind chaplain, was particularly noticed. His place was taken by Rev. J. F. Prettyman of Washington. No business was transacted beyond passing the customary resolutions that the senate was ready to proceed to business and fixing the hour of convening the sessions at 12 o'clock.

Topic of Discussion.

The principal part of the discussion among the senators was on the forthcoming report of the committee on territories. Senator Beveridge briefly outlined the main features of the prospective report, from which it was gathered that the majority would be strongly adverse to the admission of either Arizona or New Mexico. The senators at the conference expressed the opinion that if the conditions were as shown by the testimony, features of which were given by Senator Beveridge, then it would be unwise to admit either New Mexico or Arizona. The admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory found considerable favor, though no conclusion was reached. Later there was a conference in Senator Beveridge's committee room, attended by the Republican members of the committee supposed to be opposed to the omnibus bill. Other senators also called and discussed the question. Owing to the fact that the committee is working under an order to make a report on Wednesday the Republicans are trying hard to get the report ready.

The Republicans who are making the fight for the omnibus bill are under the leadership of Senators Quay and Elkins. The 15 Republicans said to be pledged to that bill with the Democrats would give the omnibus bill a clear majority. Republicans opposed to the territory statehood bill think that certain favorable remarks have been taken for pledges, and that when the vote is taken a majority can not be mustered to admit three new states at this session.

House of Representatives.

The convening of congress in the house was as usual a spectacular event. The galleries of the fresh decorated hall were packed to the [illegible] people prominent in society or politics, and the flower show on the floor, although not as elaborate as usual filled the chamber with perfume and added grace and beauty to the scene.

The members were good natured and jovial and there was no outcropping of partisan feeling. Speaker Henderson received a cordial reception as he assumed the gavel, but beyond this there was no demonstration. The proceedings were purely perfunctory. A prayer, the calling of the roll, the swearing in of members elected to fill vacancies created by death or resignation during the recess, the adoption of the customary resolutions to appoint a committee to wait upon the president to inform the senate that the house was ready to transact business and to fix the daily hour of meeting, summaries what was done. Then the death of the late Representative Charles Russell of Connecticut which occurred in the early fall was announced by his successor Mr Brandegee the usual resolution of regret was adopted and the house, as a further mark of respect adjourned for a day. The session lasted less than an hour.

Bills Are Introduced.

A number of bills were introduced in the house affecting commercial [illegible] Numerous pet [illegible] measures. Several had been sent to Attorney General Knox but none approved nor disapproved [illegible] proposed measures. It is expected that when the judiciary committee [illegible] on Mr Knox will be present to state his views.

A resolution offered by Representative J. C. Smith of Michigan proposes an amendment to the constitution conferring on congress power to define, regulate, prohibit and dissolve trusts, monopolies etc.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the committee on commerce, introduced a bill appropriating [illegible] to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war in the employment of such additional agents of the department of justice as may be necessary to conduct proceedings in the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. A number of other bills were introduced by Representatives of the Ohio delegation, among them one by Mr Grosvenor to provide for the erection of a public building at Athens, Ohio. Mr Dick introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of a site for a public building at Akron, Ohio.

Visited the President.

[illegible] of the house of congress which waited upon the president to inform him that congress was in session and ready for the transaction of business, the message [illegible] Representative Dick, Ohio, [illegible] Representative Grosvenor, Ohio, [illegible] Representative Gillett, Massachusetts, [illegible] Representative Burton, Ohio, [illegible] Representative Tawney, Minnesota, [illegible] Representative Cannon, Illinois, [illegible] Representative Hepburn, Iowa, [illegible] Representative Sherman, New York, [illegible] Representative Hitt, Illinois, [illegible] Representative Williams, Mississippi, [illegible] Representative Richardson, Alabama, [illegible] Representative Bailey, Texas, [illegible] Representative Clark, Missouri, [illegible] Representative Sulzer, New York, [illegible] Representative Lamb, Virginia, [illegible] Representative Gaines, Tennessee, [illegible] Representative Rhea, Kentucky, [illegible] Representative Maynard, Virginia, [illegible] Representative Mahon, Pennsylvania, [illegible] Representative Johnson, South Carolina, [illegible] Representative Lacey, Iowa, [illegible] Representative Mondell, Wyoming, [illegible] Representative Lamar, Florida, [illegible] Representative Jones, Washington, [illegible] Representative Wilson, Idaho, [illegible] Representative Lassiter, Virginia, [illegible] Representative Fletcher, Minnesota, [illegible] Representative Pearre, Maryland, [illegible] Representative Babcock, Wisconsin, [illegible] Representative Brownlow, Tennessee, [illegible] Representative Adams, Pennsylvania, [illegible] Representative Miller, Kansas, [illegible] Representative Bartlett, Georgia, [illegible] Representative Lorimer, Illinois, [illegible] Representative Wachter, Maryland, [illegible] Representative Jones, Virginia, [illegible] Representative Wilson, Indiana, [illegible] Representative Lovering, Massachusetts